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SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1902.

52,000 HOMES.

THE ST. LOUIS CARRIER FORCE OF THE REPUBLIC NOW DELIVER MORE THAN 52,000 PAPERS EVERY DAY TO REGULAR PA-TRONS.

THIS IS NEARLY FOUR TIMES THE CARRIER DELIVERY OF ANY OTHER MORNING NEWSPAPER IN ST. LOUIS.

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WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

A CONTRAST OF ADMINISTRATION.

Secretary of State Cook has added another chapter to his political hand-book which is worthy of the study of every citizen interested in the true history of Missouri. In outlining the main facts concerning the origin of the State debt he has shown that Republicans and Republicans alone were responsible for the burdensome imposition on the taxpayers.

During the past few months much has been said by Republicans regarding the sale of the railroads upon which the State held first liens. Some partisan organs went so far as to call it "Missouri's best transaction.'

What is the truth of the matter? In 1865 a Republican Governor declared that "the roads are ample security for the amounts advanced by the State to than the Missouri mule. them respectively." None disputed this statement at the time, since it was a plain business proposition.

Taking the roads seriatum, the reader finds that all but one were sold for far less than their real value. What is now the Wabash Rallroad owed the State in principal and interest \$6,960,000. A Republican General Assembly in 1868 sold the property for \$200,000. a loss of \$6,760,000.

Likewise the Iron Mountain, which was indebted to the State over \$6,000,000, brought at a fixed sale \$550,000, thus putting a debt of \$6,061,454 among the liabilities of Missouri.

An investigating committee of the General Assembly discovered how the Missouri Pacific was sold appraised at \$12,797,497, it was sold for less than half that amount, Missouri assuming a debt of \$5,780,000 as a consequence. This neat bit of finance cost the directors of the road \$193,648 for "expenses" in getting the necessary legislation.

The Frisco owed the State \$6,500,000. It was sold by Republican officials for \$1,300,000, but a subsequent legislative enactment relieved the purchasers of all but \$325,000 of the amount. This put a debt of \$6,198,000 on Missouri.

By the sale of these four roads the State was forced to assume a bonded obligation of \$24,800,000. All and notorious violations. security for this sum, except the good faith of the people, had been forfeited by the corruption of Republican administration.

A direct contrast in methods was offered by the Democrats in settling with the Hannibal and St. Joseph. Every cent of the debt which it owed the State was paid in full, together with interest.

When the Democrats assumed charge of the administration in 1873 they found a debt of \$21,768,000. The tax rate was 60 cents. The debt has been practically wiped out, while at the same time the tax rate St. Louis was triumphant and won the gratitude of has been lowered to 25 cents. Before the end of the coming year the entire debt will be paid.

Where there were once fraud and waste of the publie properties there have been under Democratic care a wise discretion and absolute integrity. Corruption has ceased to figure in the handling of the State funds. The contrast is a matter of history which the forward as soon as the eye of the law is turned people have not forgotten.

WISE DEMOCRATIC ACTION.

Democratic sentiment throughout the country will heartly indorse the action of the Democrats of the House in rejecting the Republican proposition for the withdrawal of the Crumpacker resolution in the event of aid being extended by Democrats to the Cuban reciprocity bill.

A Democratic acceptance of this proposition would have been foolish indeed. The Republican majority politics cannot be eradicated; but much of it can be in the House must be made exclusively responsible for majority action on these measures.

Democratic members of the House must be resolute in their maintenance of their party's attitude. They cannot afford to assist the passage of a measure if the police force would follow the reformers into exso typically Republican as the make-believe Cuban cess and mistake instead of following the political bill. They cannot afford to compromise with Re- lawbreakers along an opposite course. publicans on the Crumpacker resolution.

This failure of a crafty scheme to frighten or bunko large cities; New York, Chicago and Philadelphia are Democrats into a stultifying position will doubtless examples of worse policing. But that is not the quescause deep Republican chagrin. It should also vast- tion. The issue is what can be done without making

There is no honesty and no courage in the majority. Its measures are tricky and unsound and its methods in their behalf are the methods of confidence men.

REPUBLICAN REVOLT DEVELOPING.

House rules as placing autocratic power in the hands vice had disappeared from the city. Mayor Wells, of the Speaker, the Republican Congressman from Washington characterizing the present one-man con-Any three days except Sunday-one year...... 3.00 unamerican," constitutes but an isolated instance of that the reformers have pointed out houses and locali-Republican revolt against the machine-centralization ties where vice flourishes that should be suppressed. 1.25 of the party management.

There is assuredly ample provocation for the in-who have "run against the machine" in the recent past doubtless sympathize with the Northwestern Representative in his indignant outburst. Any Republican who dares these days to point out the truth paign they can do so by requiring an expression from that his party is abandoning American principles and the nominees for the General Assembly regarding entering upon perilous paths forbidden by early their position on the United States Senatorship. American teaching is instantly made to realize that the central machine will brook no such impertinence

This despotic central strength now dominating the Republican party is at once the proof of the party's present power and the sign of its impending weakfluences in control of the organization is possible because of the existing majorities in the two houses of Congress. The final result of such rule, however, earliest symptoms of which are manifested by such mously supported their National Committeeman, R. utterances as those of Cushman of Washington. Additional rebellion will be developed in the approaching Congressional elections, and the Republican National Convention and campaign of 1904 will be stormy with protest and revolt against the machine rule which compels the surrender of that party's Americanism and the substitution of the new practice and doctrine of imperial centralization.

Contrasted with existing Republican disaffection the present organization of American Democracy is full of triumphant promise. Harmony was never more evident than now. Leaders and the rank and file alike realize that the duty devolving upon the Democratic party in 1902 and 1904 calls for absolute unity of action in the people's behalf. An unrepublican spirit is wrecking the Republican party and endangering the nation. The true democratic spirit must animate and weld together the Democratic party for the rescue of this Government from a control modeled on the autocratic forms of European monarchies.

THE MISSOURI MULE.

Missourl Congressman Dougherty's eloquent tribute to the Missouri mule, volced recently in the halls of Congress to the great delight of all listeners, was not more eloquent than the deserts of this now universally renowned animal justify.

It is doubtful whether the Missouri girl, the Missouri apple, the Missouri Colonel and the Missouri and democratic simplicity. A stay in a country where gin-rickey combined have spread the fame of Missouri as wide as has the Missouri mule single-handed, or, rather, single-footed. He is to-day the boss cosmopolite of the universe, the champion globe-trotter of this terrestrial ball, at home in any clime and useful as well as ornamental in any environment.

First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of all who are careful not to get gay with his business end, every hee-haw of the Missouri mule in every land where his adventurous fate finds him is an unfailingly loyal advertisement of the glories of Missouri.

We cannot say too much in praise of the Missouri mule. He has not his equal under the sun. He should have a department all to himself at the St. Louis World's Fair. It would be a Midway of all nations if he had it. The Twentieth Century is the century of marvels and the St. Louis World's Fair will contain these marvels. Among them all there can be none more truly wonderful and admirable

ALLOWING FOR EVERYTHING.

In order to at once leave behind the usual argument against law and order movements, it may be admitted that the entire military force of the United States could not suppress vice in a large city.

The admission may be made not only to facilitate discussion but to express a truth. With all its discipline the United States Army cannot stamp out violations of regulations even inside the lines of its encampment.

We cannot, therefore, and do not, expect a police force to make a spotless town of St. Louis. It is not to be supposed that Father Coffey and his colleagues for less than its real value. Though the property was in the crusade against vice demand of the police force an absolute purification of the city-no power yet organized by men has made immaculate the daily existence of crowded cities, and these crusade leaders realize the in possibility of the task.

Only while a reform movement works for practicable improvement can it retain the moral support of public opinion.

That admitted, then comes a definition of what is practicable. The definition is not difficult and the execution of the principle is not difficult. Practical enforcement of the law lies in the suppression of open

No police force can follow vice into all its hidden paths. But any police force, if supported by the criminal courts, can compel the removal of vicious and unlawful practices from frequented streets.

A police department can stand up boldly with a good defense when public and notorious lawbreaking is suppressed. When it cannot show that result of its efforts, its best virtue is silence under rebuke.

In a recent contest against a particularly bold defiance of the anti-gambling laws the police force of every good citizen. The fight against winercome a year ago was conducted with spirit, and at that time. too, the citizens cheerfully expressed their apprecia-

Vice, however, does not die after one defeat. It is eternally aggressive. It begins to thrust itself away. The commercial profits of its promoters incite to the invasion of the most frequented and central streets. For an inch granted it will take an ell un-

less driven back sternly. There is politics in vice. Unknown often to either Police Commissioners or the Chief of Police, roundsmen are working under the political direction of men who are patrons of lawbreakers. Often policemen are personal friends of saloonkeepers whose gains depend on violations of law. Much of that semi-social eradicated by vigilance and discipline.

Lastly, in the same line of moderate comment, it is safe to say that if mistakes are to be made and excesses are to be committed the city would be benefited

St. Louis is more efficiently policed than many

improvement is possible.

Governor Dockery cannot personally direct the police force of St. Louis. He is a man all of whose training and instincts are against the indulgence of the forms of disorder against which the reformers Mr. Hawes and the other Police Commissioners would also be glad to hear the same news. Again allowing Would not a concentration of vigor like that shown in the wholesome anti-gambling contest give similar

WILL KERENS CONTROL?

If Republicans wish to convince the people that the party will carry public spirit into the coming cam-

In view of the bad plight in which the party stands because of the minority's friendship for the railroad lobby in Jefferson City, it is expected that the platform will be unusually denunciatory of inconsequential things. Forgetting the past, the party leaders will try to make believe that by pressing forward ness and collapse. The insolent dominance of the in- voters may be fooled. But something more is required.

For the past few years the Republican members of the General Assembly have been tainted with evicannot but be a disintegration of party strength, the dent friendship for the lobby. They have unani-C. Kerens, for the Senatorial nomination. It has always been understood that their campaign expenses were paid by the lobby under the auspices of the Colonel.

The present factional fight in the Republican ranks is a result of the disappointment which many members of the party feel over the alignment of Republican legislators. They know that Colonel Kerens is a pet of the lobby. They feel that as long as he is able to command an indorsement there is no place for high-sounding hypocritical platforms denouncing the

Republican nominations for the General Assembly have been made in many counties. So far none of these nominees has had the courage to say where he stands with respect to Colonel Kerens. If he wishes to gain the confidence of citizens as an opponent of the lobby he will not hesitate to declare himself.

As long as the Republican party legislative tickets are synonomous with the Kerens influence, the party cannot appeal successfully to the people. Voters have this year resolved to support only those menwhether they be Democrats or Republicans-who are definitely aligned against the lobby. The voters will not stand for Kerens. Will the Republican machine learn the lesson?

Former Governor Hogg of Texas is doubtless rejoiced to be home once more in the land of freedom the exposure of one's calves is a necessary preliminary to being received by a King must be both embarrassing and wearlsome to an American sovereign who is brave in war but bashful in small clothes.

Republican Congressman Cushman of Washington has made the discovery that centralized government is not the comfortable thing his party would have him believe. One little round of vain striving to render service to his constituents without first making himself solid with the autocratic Speaker of the House taught Mr. Cushman this lesson.

RECENT COMMENT.

As to Going Off at Half-Cock.

The Times has given pain to the Evening Post by refraining from comment upon Major Gardener's report of evil conditions in the Philippine Province of Tabayas, of which he is Civil Governor. "As for the Times," says the \$6,000.000 in Patrick's hands as executor. world, a la Jack Falstaff, to make it furnish a reason on compulsion. Thus does influential journalism take up with the strange new gospel of silence!" If the Times took the Post for its model it would have said on the first day that Major Gardener was a despicable liar, and have sniveled a column homily on the disgusting habits of anti-imperialists. That is about the way of the Post with Secretary Root when he offends, as he continually does. If a first-day day report is discreditable to the army and tends to make the administration odlous, it becomes gospel for the Post. Happening to observe Civil Governor Taft's remark about the "great friction" between Major Gardener and the fficers who succeeded him in militant command, and taking note also of Secretary Root's cable message, directing General Chaffee to make a thorough investigation, it occurred to the Times that the cause of human enlighten ment would be better served if its comment waited upon the result of the investigation. By electing to hold our tongues about Major Gardener's report until we knew something about the matter, we have taken a course that, if pursued by the Post, might have deprived it of the opportunity of saying anything at all.

Cruelty in the Philippines.

The question is no longer one of fact-for the crime have been proved. What do the American people propose to do about it? Are they shocked as they should be, and as they would have been a few years ago? Do they realize that there is no possible defense for such conduct? How do they expect that we are ever to Americanize the islands by using this Spanish method-one that is said to have come down from the Inquisition—and by using it more lavishly and brutally than the Spanlards did? may kill men summarily if necessary, punish them in a civilized way, shut them up in prison for failure to tel what they know, but the practice of extorting confes from them by the use of torture is something that cannot be justified, no matter what may be the provocation. Every man guilty of it-at least every officer-ought to be severely punished, both for his cruelty and for the digrace which he has brought on the American name.

Tribute to Wade Hampton

Boston Transcript.
In another column we republish from the Springfield Republican a tribute to General Wade Hampton by ex-Governor Daniel H. Chamberiain of South Carolina, now Brookfield. It is an interesting coincidence that General Hampton's death occurred on the twenty-fifth nniversary of the day upon which President Hayes having decided to withdraw Federal troops from the support of the provisional State government, Governor Chambe lain handed over the administration to Governor Hampton The relations were peculiar; quite naturally they might been strained, but we have hardly seen an estimate of General Hampton's character and ability that has seemed to us more just and accurate than that which we

Good Advice to Young Men.

Mr. Carnegle has written a book, in which he gives ome excellent advice to young men. To them he says: You are more likely to fall in your career from acquiring the habit of drinking than from any, or all, the other temptations likely to assail you. You may lean to almost other temptation and reform. But from the insan thirst for liquor escape is almost impossible." As to the dangers of speculation, he says: "Gamesters die poor, and there is certainly not an instance of 'a speculator who lived a life creditable to himself or advantageous to the nunity." This is the advice of a man who knows, and who is something more than moralist and theorist.

An Indispensable Exhibit.

"So you have proposed to the American heiress?"
"I have," answered Lord Tinselton.

"Have you been accepted?" "Not finally. I am to call te-morrow with a list of my

ly enlighten the people regarding the morals of the unreasonable demands on the vigilance and upright-Republican majority in Congress. Unreasonable demands on the vigilance and upright ST. LOUIS MAN'S IMITATIONS OF WRITING BAFFLE EXPERTS.

REPUBLICAN REVOLT DEVELOPING.

Representative Cushman's denunciation of the protest. No doubt he would be glad to know that John M. Trendley, Terminal Railway Employe, Copied Handwriting of Millionaire Rice So Exactly That Experts Pronounced It Genuine-Will Figure in Molineaux Case-His Facility Was Known Among His Many Friends and First Attracted Attention in Connection With a Forgery Case.



JOHN M. TRENDLEY

The services of John M. Trendley, chief clerk in the engineering department of the Terminal Rallway Association, by virtue of his ability to imitate the handwriting of others, are in demand in cases of national mportance.

He took a prominent part in the trial of Albert T. Patrick of New York, charged with the murder of Millionaire W. M. Rice Trendley's duplicates of the dead man's signatures were pronounced genuine by the State's handwriting experts, but Trendley's testimony that he had copied Rice's name was stricken from the evidence by the

Upon this ground chiefly the attorneys of Patrick, who is imprisoned in Sing Sing, condemned to die May 5, base their appeal. Trendley is convinced that Patrick is innocent and that he will never be electrocuted. Trendley will also be one of the witnesses

for the defense in the second trial of Roland Molineaux, which will come up in New York rext June. Like the Patrick case, expert testimony will figure in the trial of Molineaux. An endeavor will be made to show that the package containing poisoned candy, sent to the alleged victims of Molineaux, was addressed in the latter's handwritin WILL DUPLICATE WRITING

IN MOLINEAUX CASE.

Since the Molineaux case has not yet been retried Trendley will not state exactly what part he will play, but it is understood that he will be able to reproduce the handwriting on the package of sweets so exactly that the two cannot be distinguished either by experts or persons less skilled in handwrit-

It will be remembered that the case against Patrick largely hung upon the identification of signatures by W. R. Rice. When the aged mullonaire died a will left Checks in the amounts of \$25,000 and \$1 were discovered made out to Patrick. Was the will genume? Were the checks torged?

These were material points.

Trendley duplicated Rice's signature. Thirteen envelopes were prepared, in which slits were sut, so that upon an inclosed sheet of paper the signature alone ap-peared. Ten of the thirteen were copies by frendley, and three were genuine signa-turs. All were pronounced genuine by the State's experts.

In examination Trendley was asked who had written the signatures. Objections were made after Trendley had said that he had written ten of them. The objection was sustained, and his testimony did not become evidence.

COPIES OTHER SIGNATURES THAT PASS FOR ORIGINALS.

Rice signatures written by Trendley, such as were identified in New York, are reproduced above. The signature of 'G. W. Cook,' as shown, is that of George W. Cook, 'as shown, is that of George W. Cook, electrical engineer for the Terminal Raliway. It will be seen that Cook's signature is complicated, and Trendley rage the copies after a very few attempts. The three other examples of handwriting are Trendley's own signatures in three styles, and no two of them, he thinks, could be identified as by the same man.

"Jack" Trendley, as he is called, is well known at Union Station, and for several years his extraordinary facility to imitate the handwriting of others has been known among his acquaintances. He attaches very little significance to his unusual power, and says it but shows the unreliability of expert testimony upon handwriting. He believes that there can be no certainty in drawing conclusions if one person's handwriting can be perfectly imitated by another.

Trendley was first called upon for a pub-

Trendley was first called upon for a pub-lic test of his ability by Attorney Percival Adams of this city in October, 1901. At

The winners of the gold medals awarded

at the closing exercises of the Jewish Al-

lance night schools, corner Ninth and Carr

streets, to the pupils who stood highest in

the male and female classes, were won by

Miss Jennie Becker, who was awarded the

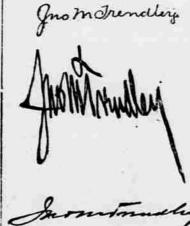
Jennie E. Altheimer medal and Samuel

WINNERS OF PRIZE GOLD MEDALS

IN JEWISH ALLIANCE NIGHT SCHOOL

St. Louis man who figured in Patrick trial and will appear for the defense in the Molineaux trial.

Trendley's duplicate of Roland Molineaux's



Three signatures of his own name by Trend-ley. The last is in regular handwriting.





that time a man was on trial charged with forgery. Trendley was subpoensed and had no idea what was wanted of him. Attorney Adams informed him, when they met, that it was reported that he was good at imitating signatures. Trendley's imitations of signatures on checks similar to that which was said to be forged were pronounced genuine by experis and the man was acquitted. SERVICE IN DEMAND SINCE GENIUS IS KNOWN.

When the Molineaux case became prominent Adams wrote to Molineaux's attorneys in New York, Marshall, Battle & Weeks.

Springfield, Ill., April 18.-A general courtmartial is to convene, without expense to the State, in Chicago, on Monday evening. April 21, for the trial of such officers as my be legally summoned to appear bell.

Charges have been preferred against offier in the First Illin other in the pirst minois cavalry, but que mature of them, the name of the persons preferring them, nor the name of the accused, will be announced before the slitting

cused, will be announced before the sitting of the court.

The detail of the court, is chosen from the First Cavalry, as follows: Second Lieutenant Wallace H. Whigam, Judge Advocate; Major Milton J. Forman. Captains Frederick B. Sherwin, and Joseph C. Wilson; and First Lieutenants A. E. Butler, Martin Peterson, and Gordon Strong. The court will sit without regard to hours.

REPUBLIC SPECIAI.

Cairo, Ill., April 18.—The journeymen painters, who have been out on a strike for more than a week, adjusted their differences with the contracting painters to-day, a committee of each having met at the Hailiday Hotel, where W. A. Mathis and Chauncey B. Geiger, members of the State Board of Arbitrators, held a conference, with the result that the boss painters signed the scale of wages.

St. Joseph, Mo., April 18.—Miss Henrietta Berry filed suit for £25,000 damages to-day against the Noyes-Norman Shoe Company. She was employed in the factory when the building burned several months ago, and jumped from a fourth-story window, sus-taining severe injuries.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Pine Bluff. Ark., April 18.—A heavy ship-ment of lumber went forward from here to-day to the St. Louis World's Fair Grounds. A number of other shipments will follow from the local mills here.

A. A. Selkirk & Co.'s Regular Saturday sale takes place every Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock at their salesrooms, 1808-10-12 Chouteau avenue. Im-

Shor a cigarmaker.

MISS JENNIE E. BECKER.
Winner of the Jennie E. Altheimer Medal.
Winner of the William Deutsch Medal.

PUPILS WHO TOOK HIGHEST HONORS AT CLOSING EXERCISES OF JEWISH ALLIANCE HIGH SCHOOLS.

been given. A fund for the purpose was donated by Joseph Altheimer and Doctor William Deutsch.

Professor William Deutsch, the father of the latter, was the founder of the Alliance and its first superintendent.

prize. Miss Becker is a tailoress and young

This is the first year the medals have

telling of Trendley's proficiency. The latter firm, as the Patrick case preceded the Molineaux second trial, communicated with Patrick's attorneys, Canfield & Moore concerning Trendley. The latter lawyers wrote to John T. Milliken of this city, and Trendley visited the latter at his home in Cabanne. Trendley then wrote a duplication of Milken's signature which the latter said would "go through the Bank of Commerce." Whether or not the Rice will was forged, is a point which will affect the disposition of the Rice millions, and a forgery case is now pending in the Surrogate Court of New York. Trendley hill figure in this also.

Trendley has no idea of what method to pursue when endeavoring to imitte a signature. He says that it is a natural gift with him, though it requires study to reach perfection. He states that twenty-four hours study of an autograph is enough in any case. VICTOR HERBERT COMES TO THE ODEON SUNDAY. Victor Herbert, the composer, comes to the Odeon Sunday afternoon and evening at the head of his famous Pittsburg Orchistra. This organization is the latest of the larger body of American instru-mentalists, having been in existence less than five years. The solosists are: Annie Bussert, soprano: Henri Merck, cello artist; Luisi von Kunius, violinist. The initi-programme has been arranged as follows:

(b) cture-formun Carnival. Berliog France to Net 3, Dance of the Appren-tices and Proceedings (Massersings). Wagner (a) In Breamland, from the Wizard of the Nile.

(ii) Cupod and I, from The Serenade. Herbert Ales Anna Bussert.

(iverture—Thanaupeis. E. R. Kroeger Ceio Solo—(a) Annaute, from 2d Con

Certors Thursday, Angante, from 2d Concetto Herbitt cetto Van Goerna Mr. Henri Merek. Van Goerna Mr. Henri Merek. Ballet Music—The Siceping Beauty in the Tschaikewsky (a) Famorania (b) Pamorania (c) Pamorania (c) Waitz. harse it if Major.

WASHINGTON STAR SAYS 1905. Thinks If Fair Is Postponed It Should Be for Two Years.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, April 18.-The Washington Star this evening says, editorially: "A postponment of St. Louis Exposition seems inevitable. It is an ambitious undertaking, and, if we may believe some of the reports, scarcely more than a start has been made. The country expects success, and wishes for it, and yet several States upon the first appeal for assistance have refused it. Every State and Territory in the Union would, it is thought, respent with an appropriation and in that way as-sist in making the Exposition truly na-

tional. A little more time may yet awaken "Another consideration relates to foreign countries. They have not been sufficiently canvassed on the subject, and it is most important that they should be. For, as a matter-of-fact, this Exposition is designed to be much more distinctly American than any of its predecessors. We are ourselves any of its predecessors. We are ourselves to contemplate and ask outsiders to contemplate the genius of the American as an Empire builder. There is a great lesson in the story of the purchase and development of the Louisiana Territory—how necessary the land was to the rounding out of our proportions and how admirably it has served that purchase under the served. served that purpose under the aggressive hand of progress. It was described as a wilderness when we took it over, incapable of being transformed into homes for civilized people and among the croakers were men of great eminence. But they have been completely discredited by time and industry. The wilderness is now a gentledustry. The wilderness is now a garden spot and those who inhabit it are so numerous that they could stand alone against some of the Powers of the earth.

ous that they could stand about some of the Powers of the earth. "Nineteen Hundred and Four is suggested instead of 1202. But why not 1966? It would not be advisable to have a great show running in opposition to the presidential campaign. They would in a sense be rival attractors and the show would sufbe rival attractors and the show would suffer. The next campaign for the presidency is going to be the most important and exciting up to date, and it will begin practically from the putting of the two tick is into the field. The people, as a rule, will have that matter in mind and will be little inclined to give attention to anything else. Organizing twelve or fifteen william. ise. Organizing twelve or fifteen milli voters in a contest for determining the con-trel of the National Government for four years is a job of such magnitude that evrybody's interest will be enlisted and nearly everybody's place will be at home.

"If, therefore, postponment is decreed, the new date should be fixed so as to give the

how every chance of succe In another paragraph the same paper "The solemnity with which the possibility the opening of the St. Louis Exposi-

tion may be postponed until 1994, is dis-cussed, is becoming amusing. Those familiar with the circumstances of the case announced more than six months ago that it would be a physical impossibility to open it next year, and that in all likelihood it would not open before 1965. Meantime, it is to be hoped that the various Government Commissioners and other salaried officers of the Exposition, will not become restive under the delay." FOR JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Eighth Cavalry Will Be Stationed Near St. Louis.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, April 18.-An order was issued by the War Department to-day redistributing troops in the United States, and providing stations for regiments coming home from Alarka and the Philippines. The from Alaska and the Philippines. The Ninth Infantry will go to Madison Barracks, New York. The Third Infantry will be assigned to Fort Thomas, Ky. The Eighth Calvary will assume station at Jefferson Barracks. The Home Battalion of the Eighth Infantry will relieve the Seventh Infantry in Alaska and the Seventh Infantry will go to San Francisco.

The changes are in compliance with the recommendations of Lieutenant General Miles. For a time it looked as though the Seventh Infantry would go from Alaska directly to the Philippines. The Lieutenant General opposed this movement on the ground that it would be injurious to the health of the troops.

Court-Martial Ordered. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Painters' Strike Adjusted.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Girl Wants Heavy Damages.